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A View of Valyaunce.

Describing the famous
feates, and Martiall exploits of two
most mightie nations, the Romans
and the Carthaginians, for the
conquest and possession of
Spayne.

Translated out of an aun-
cient Recorde of Antiquitie, writ-
ten by Rutilius Rufus, a Romaine
Gentleman, and a Capitaine
of charge under Scipio, in the
same Warres.

VERY DELIGHTFVLL
to reade, and neuer before this
time publyshed.

Imprinted at London, by
Thomas East. 1580.

1. 1667 2.



To the Right worship-

full, Sir Henry Lee, Knight, Mai-
ster of the Armarie, and Leash, vnto his
most excellent Maiestie.



Ir, if I were to yeeld a
reason of my present
presumption for thus
boldly offering vnto
your worshipful view
this little hystoricall
Abridgemēt of Martiall exploits, by
sundrye most famous warriours and
renowned Capitaines long since at-
chieued: I thinke besides many other
allegations, I might aunswere, & that
iustly, (wherein also I am perswaded,
that the general consent of your Cou-
trei, wil ioine in opiniō with me) that
the title of the book, bearing the name
of *Valyaunce*, & the matter or argu-
ment therein comprised, entreating of
warlike affaires, & knightly prowesse,
doth (as it were) by peculiar choice chal-
lenge your fauourable patronage. For,
omitting the large Seas of your sundry
other deserued commēdations & prai-
ses, which I know (such is your Chri-
stian

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

stian modestie) you loue not to heare to your own face emblazed, & which I am far vnmeet & vnable fully to decipher: what inuincible courage in the cause and quarrell of your Prince and Country harboureth within your vndaunted breast: what dexteritie, with shooke and launce followeth your vigorous arme: what prompt readinesse and alacritie to march against the enimie hath appered in you abroad: what courtesie, affabilitie, bountie, & heroi-call generositie at home: both Counte resoundeth, & Country plausibly attestifieth. According where-vnto, I know, I need not to dwel vpon any curious sute vnto your Worship for the cheereful acceptaunce heere-off: but rest very assured of your accustomed goodnesse: wherein I beseech the Almighty long to continue you, with dayly increase of the same. At Burley in Cheshire, the 20. of Iune. 1580.

Your Worships humble,

Thomas Newton.

To the Reader.

What gaine groweth to studious Readers by diligent perusing of Hystories, as there is none (I thinke) so insensate who feeleth not: so, after so many worthy clerkes whiche haue from time to time displayed the profite, the pleasure, the vse, yea the necessitie therof, I deeme labour needlesse, and persuation superfluous. Onely by the way, and euen at a worde, it may suffice to say, that by the benefite hereof, the practises & policies, the drifts & dealings, y aduancements and calamities, the victories & ouerthrowes, the welfare & decay, the alteration and continuance, the good state and the badde, aswel of great Monarchies, kingdoms, States, & Seignories, as of the affaires of priuate persons, and inferiour subiects are manifestly layd open vnto the perfitte view of our eyes, and without the leauell of any daunger plainly discovered & presented vnto our considerations. For they, without either feare or fauour, affectiō

To the Reader.

of partialitie, doe effectuallie describe
vnto vs the order and meanes howe
Com mon weales begā, how they grew,
how they continued, howe they flouri-
shed, and how they fall into decay and
finall declination: what wayes ad-
uaunced their honour, what wennes
and disgraces emblemished their esti-
mation, and what disorders eclypsed
their maiesties: howe worthy persons
for their worthy seruice haue bene
worthelye inuested with titles of ho-
nour: and howe drouisie droues and car-
pet capitaines, lulled in the cradle of
ease, and dandled in the lappe of sen-
suall securitie, haue in the ende con-
dignely had their memoyses obscure-
ly raked, and buried with their bodies
in the pitte of Obliuion. Finallie, how
vertue hath bene notablie rewarded,
and vice shamefully reproached. All
which be good inducements, to trayne
our mindes to the due consideration
of their ends: and may serue for readie
directions (as it were) with the finger
to poynt vs to the embracing of hono-
rie, and meanes to terrifie vs from
pur-

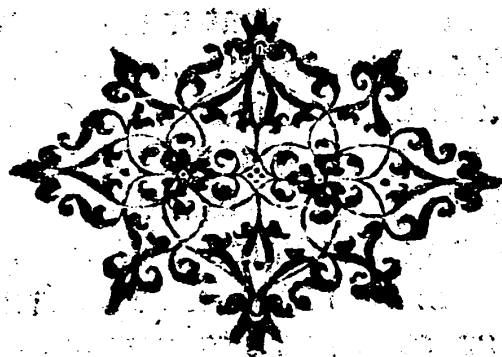
To the Reader.

pursuing of losnesse and villanie.
To this ende doe all hystories gene-
rallye tende: and to this effecte af-
fordeth this little Booke, plentifull
store & varietie of delectable matter:
and the same so compendiously cou-
ched together, & within a small reame
it caryeth as great substance of memo-
rable actes, and venturous exploytes,
as many (perhappes) that beare a big-
ger volume, and bragge it out with a
loftier countenance. Among other prai-
ses worthily due vnto it, this (surely)
is none of the least, that it is a Monu-
ment of great antiquitie, and nowe of
late by a studious Gentleman of this
our countrey in his trauelle into
Italye there happilye founde, and by
him sensiblye translated. The copie
whereof, being vnto mee (vpon trust)
long agoe committed to peruse, and
my symple aduise therein required, I
coude doe no lesse, at the request of
my friende, but both peruse the booke,
conferre the matter with other Hysto-
riographers, enlighten it with some
needefull marginall notes, and finally
A.iii. With

To the Reader.

With the glaunce of my poore pen, com-
mende the same, as a new found treas-
ure vnto thy curteous consideration.
Friendly therfore, and thankesfully ac-
cept it, that the paines here-in taken
and susteyned in thy behalfe,
may be thought well be-
stowed. Farewell.

Thomas Newton.



THE VIEW OF
Valyaunce.



The auncient name of
Spayne, was some-
time called Hiberia: A
prouince of such large
nesse, as hath bene
thought incredible.

Conteining by the olde accompt. xij. C.
L. miles. as wel in length as bredth.
It hath the same Confinnes, that it hath
euer had, v^z. y^e Pyrenæi Mountains to
the North Ocean, and the Tyrrhene
Sea, to the Pillours of Hercules.

The first inhabitaunce of it is di-
uers, as of al Countreyes: of the which
to make much adoe, I doe not intend:
sauing y^e I will not omit, how y^e the
Phoenicians traded Merchandise and
toke vp place of habitation ther, & that
Arganthonius King of Tartesso, gaue
certeine Grecians that came to visite
him, conuenient grounde to dwell in.
Which king, as stories telleth vs, liued
an C. L. yeares. This Region so rich
& abundant, the Carthaginians, coue-
ted to possesse before the Romaines, and

After some
hee liued
but .120.
and after
some 300.
yeares.

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bered them so continually that the Romanes wer called of one part to giue them ayde. Amilcar of Carthage, surnamed Barcha, was the first y^e did any great feat in Spayne, who being accused at home for his doings abroad, and afrayd to come to aunswere, immediately after the warre of Africa, which was caused of his vntruth, not keping promise with y^e souldiours, y^e serued him in Sicily, he went with his armie into Spayne, & spoyled y^e country which had not offended. Wherefore the Lords and princes of Hiberia, confedered together, & slew him after this sort. In y^e front of their hoast, they had placed certeine carres of woode, which went afore, & they followed in order. The Carthaginians not knowing what they ment, made a laughter at y^e matter: but when they began to buckle, y^e Hiberians set the carres a fire, which made the Draken so in rage, y^e they droue vpon y^e Africans, & brake their battaile, by which occasion, the Spaniards killed many of them, wth their Capitaine Amilcar. But the Carthaginians finding a sweetenes in

Amilcar
slaine.

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in Spaine, sent an other armie thether, & made Asdrubal sonne in law to Barcha, General of y^e same, & made Annibal, his brother in law, his liuetenant, which after ward atchieued, so great a fame of Chivalrye. And these two, won all the country vnto y^e riuer Iberus, wheroff it had the name, and diuideth it in the midst. The Saguntines, a generation descended of the Zacynthians, inhabited in y^e midst of y^e mountaines, & the Riuer, with certein other people of Grecia. These being afrayde of y^e Carthaginians power, sent foure Ambassadors to Rome to haue their help. The Senate sent their Orators to Carthage, wher it was concluded, y^e the confine of y^e Carthaginians dominion in Spayne, should be the riuer Iberus, & that y^e Romans should not passe the hether side of the same, nor y^e Carthaginians goe beyond it, & that y^e Saguntines & other Greeke people should remaine free.

Shortly after this agreemēt, Asdrubal was slaine of a slaue, y^e reuēged y^e death of his master, whom y^e same Asdrubal

Ther were sundry of this name wherewith one was naturall brother to Annibal.

The Zacynthians builded Sagunt.

Asdrubal slaine by a slaue.

25.ii.

had

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to reuenge
the death of
his master.

had cruelly murdered. And the armie
ther, made youg Annibal Barcha their
General, of whom they had conceived
great hope. This Annibal had a pri-
uie malyce against the Romaines, bee-
ing therto incensed of his father when
he was a childe, and made to sweare
vpon the Altar of the burning Sacri-
fice, that he should be perpetuall ene-
mie to the Romaines. He thoughte
long to picke a quarrell against them,
& perswaded the Torboletanes, neigh-
bours to the Saguntines, to come vnto
him and complaine of iniuries y they
should doe them.

The inward
grudge and
old malice
of Annibal
toward the
Romaines.

They did so, and he sent their Am-
bassadours to Carthage, & with priuie
letters procured his friends to fall out
with y Romaines, which thing taking
place, he caused the Torboletanes, once
again to come vnto him, & complaine
of y Saguntines, in y which they also
obeyed him. He, vppon this ptesence,
sent to the Saguntines, that they shold
appoint xv. discreete men to treat of
this controuersie: whom being come to
his ptesence, he commaunded to shew
their

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their matter: they answered, they
would leaue that, to the iudgement of
the Senate of Rome.

Annibal made no more words, but
the same night passed the Riuer with
all his Campe, and spoyled the coun-
trei euen to the walls of Sagunt, and
after layd siege to the cittie. The Sa-
guntines sent for ayde to the Romaines,
who after their manner, sent Amba-
sadors to Annibal, to record vnto him
the chapters of accorde. When they
were come into Spayne, he sent them
word, they shold come no nigher him,
wherfore they wet to Carthage, wher
they had but small entertainement.

Sagunt be-
sieged.

And so with the debating of the mat-
ter, and deferring to send help in time,
the poze Saguntines were driuen to
extreame desperation. For Annibal
beide them so streight, that they had
oppression of famine, and all kinde of
lacke. Wherefore intending to dye
valyauntlye, they brought all their
corze into the market place, and cor-
rupted it, and then issued out in the
night and assaulted the watche of the

B.iii.

Campe,

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Valiaunt
stomacks of
the Sagun-
tines.

Sagunt co-
quered.

Open d. R.
aunce be-
ryvene
Rome and
Carthage.

Campe, and killed many of their ene-
mies, and in the ende they were all
slaine. Which when y women in the
towne perceiued, some lepte from the
top of their houses, some choked them-
selues, some killed first their children,
and then they followed, and this ende
had this noble and rich citie of Sagunt.
Annibal entred the citie, & in it plan-
ted inhabitants of his own country,
and named it Carthage Spartagena.
The Romaines were much abashed at
the losse of this citie, and sent Ambas-
sadors to Carthage, to haue Annibal
deliuered vnto them, as a breaker of
league and accord. The Carthaginians,
made lyght of them, and dalyed at the
matter: Wherefore the Romaine Am-
bassadour, tooke vp a quarter of his
golone, and folded it together, saying:
In this lappe I haue peace and warre,
chuse which you wil. Nay (quoth they)
offer which thou lyst, I offer warre,
(quoth he,) and we take it (quoth they)
And vpon the same, they wrote to An-
nibal y he shold range ouer al Spaine,
sparing no countrey, & so he did, & ei-
ther

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ther by faire meanes or foule, brought
it to his deuotion.

Now had Annibal that he would
haue, all whose desire was to invade
Italy, & prepared for it accordingly, al-
lying himselfe with the French-men,
and leauing his brother Asdrubal in
Spaine. The Romaines who thought y
warre would be hottest in Spayne &
Afrike, sent their power thither, not
once thinking, that the Carthaginians
would haue come into Italy. Tiberius
Sempronius Longus tooke his voyage
into Afrike, with C. lxxi. ships, & two
Legions. And Publius Cornelius Sci-
pio came into Spayne, with lx. ships,
& 80. footemen, and vii. C. horsemen,
and his Brother Gneus Cornelius
Scipio was his Lieutenant. Publius
by the waye vnderstode of the Mer-
chants of Marsilios, that Annibal
was passed the Alpes: Wherefore hee
fearing that the Italians should bee ta-
ken napping, left the gouernment of
the Armie to his brother, and with
one Galley, went into Tuscaine, to
make preparation against Annibal.

B. iiii.

After

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After a while this Publius, returned into Spayne as Vice-generall, & with his brother kept warre with Asdrubal.

Called new
Barbarie,

It chaunced that Siphax Kinge of Numidia, made such inuasion vpon the Carthaginians, y^e they sent for Asdrubal & a part of his armie to come home, in whose absence, y^e. ii. Scipioes by their pollicie, got wonderfully in Spayne. Wherefore when the Carthaginians wer accorded to Siphax, they sent againe Asdrubal into Spayne, wth moe men, and two newe Capitaines, Mago & Asdrubal Gisgo: after whose retourne, the Romaines had inough to doe, and yet seemed to haue the better hande.

Publius
Cornelius
Scipio and
his brother
slaine with
too much
hardnesse.

When they wer in Winter campe, newes came to Publius Scipio, y^e Asdrubal was comming toward him: he went with a few men to espye his doing, and being some-what too hardye, was caught in a trayne, and he and all his men slaine.

His brother vnderstanding the fray, and not knowing the chaunce, came forth

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forth with his light horsemen to ayde him, but y^e Carthaginians encountred him with such a multitude, y^e he was driuen into a Tower, and there, with all his men destroyed. Thus perished these two worthy Capitaines, men of noble courage.

This was heauy tidings at Rome, and by and by Marcellus and Claudius were sent into Spayne, with .ii. M. horse, x. M. men, & a pay, & money conuenient. They did no great good there, insomuch as the Carthaginians encroached so farre as the Mountaines.

The Romaines wer in great agony, for if they shold haue giuen ouer Spaine, they looked for double warre in Italy, & yet had they so much adoe at home, y^e they could spare no power abroad: notwithstanding to auoyd the worst, they appoynted a daye for the creation of a fit Capitaine into Spayne. There was no man woulde take the matter in hande, till Cornelius Scipio sonne to Publius that was slaine in Spayne, being scarcely .xxiii. yeare of

A patterne
of a most

A. v.

age,

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valiant to
wardly &
victorious
Captaine.

Age stood vp, & lamenting the death of his father & vnckle, whose reuēgemēt he said, appertained to him, spake with such behementic, as a man rapte of God, insomuch that the people were wonderfully glad of him, & chose him Capitaine generall into Spayne. But the auntient fathers sayd, he was too rash, & to great an auantour, & doubted of his proceedings. Wherefore hee came again, & spake as he did before, & yet (he sayd) he wold be loth, his youth should be any let to y^e maiestie of the People of Rome, therfore if any man would take the enterprize in hand, he would willingly giue place, but for al their words, ther was no man would take the thing vpon him, but he, and so there were appointed x. M. men, v. C. horse, and xxviii. long shippes, no more could be spared for feare of Annibal. When he was come into Spayne, he mustred his men & purged the hoast, and spake with such behementie vnto them, that he was thought to be sent of god, which opiniō whē he knew, he confirmed it by his polytique deuices, and

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and pretended to doe all things by diuine inspiration. When he had learned that the enemies were encamped in diuers places, and that Mago was at Sagunt, now called new Carthage, with x. M. men, he determined to giue the first onset there, as well for y^e smal number, as for y^e comoditie of y^e place, without the which, y^e Romaines shold haue but hard landing in Spayne. He toke his iourney before night, & in the morning was at Carthage, & immediately layd his siege and entrenched it, whereat the Carthaginians were astonished. The next day he entended to assault it, and appointed scaling ladders and engines for euery part, except one, where the wall was low and not warded, being defended with a standing water and the Sea.

When all things were furnished, and the ships at the mouth of the port, before day he commaunded his souldiours in part, to giue the assault from the engines to annoy them aboue, and in part with other engines for y^e purpose to batter the wall beneath.

Mago

For he vsed many times to go into the Tēple alone and to shut the dore after him and therevppon vvasthoght to haue cōserēce with Iuppiter. Numanda besieged & vvonne by Scipio.

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Mago had appointed his men likewise, partly to break out at the gates & to fight beneath with their swords, because it was too narrow for the pikes, and partly with stones, & fire, and other deuises to defende from the wall. Ther was an hote assault, ther was no courage vnshewed, there was no deuice to seeke. The Romaines that stood at the batterie beneath, were sore handeled of them that issued out with short weapons: but they whose hearts euen encrease in daunger, so manfully behaued themselves, y they drove the enemy in. They that defended the Battlements, began also to shrink, so that the Romaines began to take holde with their scaling ladders: But they that had fought without, mounted the walls, & repulsed the Romaines very valyauntly. Scipio did the office of a good Capitaine, encouraging his Souldiours, and continuing the fight, till y time came y he had appointed, & made no man priue. At middaye the water that was on one side of y wal, was so low, that a man might wade ouer

Secrecie &
wise dealing
in a
polytique

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ouer by the mid-legge. Wherefore he ^{General of great force} took the occasion, and cryed vnto the: Now is the time (valyaunt souldiours) now is y time, wherein God hath appointed you to winne this cittie. The Sea and the fresh water maketh you way, bring your ladders, follow me, and all is yours. He took a ladder, & entered the water, and his band of men followed, he was the first that set the scale to the wall to haue gone vp, but certeine of his Gard and other stayed him, whiles the Souldiours brought their ladders and scaled. Reliefe came vnto this side, with great tumulte on euery parte, and the fight continued long and sharpe, till at length the victory was the Romaines, who first got certeine litle Towers, vpon y which Scipio made the Flutes & the Drums to goe, to encourage the rest of the Romaines: at the which sight, some of the Cittie fledde, as all had bene taken, and some abode by it manfully, till certeine of the Romaines lept downe and opened y gates to Scipio, who entered with all his armie: & then euery man fledde

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fledde, some this way, some that way. Mago with a good band a while kept the Market place, & after his men wer slaine, & he could not holde out, he fled with a few into the Castle, where, for lacke of all things, he yelded shortly after. When Scipio had taken this, so rich & mightie a cittie in one day, & the iiii. after his coming into Spayne, euery man thought him to do all things rather by diuine inspiratiō, thā by mā's policie, which opinion, he all his life maintained, by such means as he vſed, which was many times, to enter alone into y^e high Tēple of Rome in y^e Capitol, & to shūt y^e doores to him, as though God had ther taught him his lesson. Wherefore in Triumpheſ al other Images are takē out of y^e Cōmon place, but y^e Image of Scipio is takē out of y^e Capitol. Whē he had got this citie, which shold be as a receipt & munitiō as wel in peace as in warre, he sacrificed to god, praised his host, & recofōrted y^e inhabitants, recording to thē the memorie of his auncestors. The riches of y^e Citie was infinit, for ther was abundance

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aboundaunce, & great store of armure, artillerie both for y^e land & sea, bittaille & coene, Quoy, golde, & siluer, coined & uncoined, the pledges & prisoners of Spayne, & all other things afoze taken frō y^e Romaines. The prisoners he set free, to win friēdship of their cōtries. He most bountifully rewarded him, y^e first boldly scaled the wall, & halfe so much to y^e second, & ratably to y^e rest. Al y^e precious things he sent to Rome, wher sacrifice was made iij. dayes together. Now began y^e Carthaginiās & al Spayne to trēble at y^e feate of this Scipio, as a thing passing man his reach. Immediately vpon y^e fame of this victory, a cōntrey in Spayne called Betica toke y^e Romaines part, & Mago one of the contrary Capitaines inuaded that Region. Scipio hearing thereof, made spēde thether-wards, and with little labour, enforced him to forsake the ground.

Aſdrubal, Mago & Maſimiſſa, vnited their forces together, & Scipio toke his place a mile off, or little more. They had in their campe aboue. lxx. M. mē, & b. M.

A vworthy
vvarrior to
encourage
his ſouldi-
ers reſwar-
deth ech ac-
cording to
their valy-
ant ſeruice.

Vvhich is
nowv the
countrey of
Granada.

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v. M. hozsmen, with. xxxvi. Elephants. Scipio had not the thirde part, & therefore durst not come to fight, but spent the time in skirmishing. And when he saw his vittailles fayled him, and thought it reproch to depart, he made sacrifice, and assembled the souldiours in conuenient place to be heard, and with countenaunce chaunged, lyke a man inspired of God, he told them that his accustomed Angell had appeared vnto him, and giuen him courage to fight, forasmuch, as victoꝝy did rather consist in the ayde of God, then in the number of men. And that they might beleue him the better, he caused the Maisters of the Ceremonies and sacrifices, to report what they saw in the same. And whiles he was about this matter, behold a number of birds, came flying ouer him, which beeing went to be taken for a luckie token, he did not let it passe, but tourned his body and sight toward their flight, and as a man in furie, cryed to the armie to behold this token of victoꝝy. At the sight whereoff, euerye man tourned himselfe,

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himselfe as he did, and required that they might go fight: When he perceiued his deuise to take place, he said he would follow the signes of heauen, and ordered his men for the battaile. And when the souldiours had taken repast, he committed the hozsmen to Sillanus, and the footemen to Lalius, and Martius.

When the Capitaines of the enemies sawe this sodaine assault, they armed themselves with great confusion, hauing yet taken no repast. The onset was giuen on both partes at once, as well by the hozsmen as footemen. The Numidians that were there with Malsimissa used to come fearfully vpon their enemies, & spende their Darts, and then retyre, & when they had a while fled, they would returne as fearfully againe. Scipio had deuised that the Romaines should follow the so neare with speare in rest, that their launching toles should stand them in little steede. And so they had y worst in that fight, but the footemen of the Romaines were so overlaid with

A wise capitaine letteth no occasion slip, that may aid him further his affaires.

C.

the

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Bataille of
Cerbona.

the multitude of the others, that all the day they had the worst, although Scipio neuer ceased to encourage & refresh them, til at the last he left his horse & taking a tergate from a soldier, kept into y^e midst of them & cryed, now Romaines helpe your capitaine, help your Scipio in this danger, at the which, partly for shame, & partly for feare of their capitain they thrust vpon the enemies wth such violence, y^e they coulde not endure their force, for y^e they were with long fighting & lack of sustenance very faint, being now neigh night, & hauing eate nothing all y^e day. This was y^e battail at Cerbona. After y^e victory was a great while doubtful, of y^e Romanes viii. C. and of the Carthaginians x. M. five C. were slaine. After this losse, the Carthaginians rettyed more & more, til Scipio droue the to a place, wher they were conueniently strong, & had reliefe of all things: Wherefore Scipio left Sillanus to beseege them, & he himself went further into Spaine. Sillanus did so wel wth his enemies, that they recoiled stil, till they came to the streit

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streit, & passed ouer to Gades. Annibal had set for his brother Asdrubal, y^e was prouiding me at North Spaine, to come to him into Italy: And because he would deceiue Scipio, he took his way Northerly by y^e mountaines Hyrenæi. In this meane time Liuius was come fro Rome, to succed Scipio & told him y^e the Senate minded to send him into Affrica against Carthage, which enterprize he had long desired, & was glad of it. He sent La lio into Barbaria to Siphax wth many giftes, requesting him of aliance, if hee came into Affrick, for y^e former loue y^e had bene wth him & his auncesters, Siphax promised so to be, receiuing y^e gifts, & sent likewise to Scipio. When the Carthaginians vnderstode this, they also made out Asdrubal to Siphax to require him of confederacie: whiche whē Scipio heard, he thought to preuent him, & wth two Gallies, sailed to Barbary: whē he was coming y^e galies of Carthage, y^e were before him lay in wait for him, but by y^e benifite of the wynd he escaped, & got y^e port. Siphax gaue gentle entertainmēt to the both,

The venterous enterprize of Scipio.

C.ii.

and

The view of Valyaunce.

Now cal-
led Biskay.

and priuely concluded leage with Scipio, and sent him a way: The Carthaginians had laide for him againe, but yet by good fortune he againe escaped. A number of the inhabitants beyond the ryuer, called Celtiberians, were in Campe with Hanno, whom Martius drowne to such a strait, that they were forced to send him messengers to treat of accord: he had them first deliuer their Captaine, and the fugitiues & then expounde their message: they tooke their captaine & the fugitiues, & brought the to Martius: he required also the prisoners, & they brought the: then he commaunded them to deliuer him their mony, and come downe to the plaine, for it was not meete that they whiche sewed for pardon, shoulde keepe a place of strength.

When they were come downe, he saide vnto them, Although yee haue deserued to die, hauing forsaken your countrey that obeyeth vs, and serued our enemies, yet I am content to let you all goe safe, if you will leaue your armour. At the whiche word,

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word, they were so agreed, that they cryed out and said, they would rather die then so to doe, whereupon began a cruell fight, in the which the halfe of the Celtiberians were manfullye slaine. Sillanus went to receiue a citie called Castace, but when he came there he was repulsed, wherof he sent word to Scipio, who made readie to come vnto it, and by the way assaulted the Citie of Illiturgo: This citie when the Scipiones were alieue, was friend to the Romaines, but after their death played a traiterous part, and deliuered the Romaines, to the Carthaginians. Scipio remembred this iniurie, & in foure houres destroyed it, and although he were wounded in the neck, yet he gaue not ouer til he had victory: wherfore the souldiers without any comandement, despising al spoile, killed men, women, & childre, & laid the city to the ground. Being come to Castace he Marshallled his camp in several places, & refrained from fight, to see what they would do. The citizes renouncing the garison of the Carthagi-

Illiturgo
utterly raz-
ed, and all
the inhaby-
tantes
slaine.

C.iii.

nians

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nians, deliuered the citie to the Ro-
maines, where Scipio left a man of
their owne, to gouerne it. Ther was
a citie called Astapa, which had conti-
nued in faith with y^e Carthaginians, &
was beseiged of Martius. They of the
citie considering, that if they were
taken, they shoulde be sold as slaues,
caused al their ritches & substance, to
be brought into the market place, &
layde a sticke of woode about it, & set
their wiues & children vpon it. Then
did they choose fifty of their best men,
and bound them by othe, that if their
citie were taken, they should first kill
their wiues & children, & than them-
selues, hauing first set al on fire: when
they had called y^e Gods into witnesse
of their purpose, they came out & assal-
ted Martius y^e looked for nothing lesse,
& at the first brunt put y^e light horse-
men to flight: the battaile of footmen
made resistance & fought it out. The
Astapians shewed great prowesse, &
though they were inferiour in nūber,
yet were they nothing inferiour in
valour: And being deuoid of hope,
fought

Desperate
& inuinci-
ble courage
of the Asta-
pians.

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fought without stop, till they were al
killed. When y^e fiftie of the towne per-
ceiued y^e, they dispatched the women &
the children, & set the woode a fire, and
killed themselues. Martius, had their
noble hearts in admiration, and re-
frained from ruine of their houses.

It chaunced that Scipio fell sicke,
and left the charge of all the campe
to Martius, wherefore such soldours
as had spent their gaines vpon plea-
sure, and thought they were not suf-
ficiently rewarded, and that Scipio
did attribute their trauailes to his
gloze, were not content but rebelled
against Martius. They cāped by the
selues, they made their own captains
and gouernours, they prouided all
things, & sware to hold together. Ma-
ny of y^e coutry took their part, & Ma-
go sent money to them, to allure the
to their sides. They alwayes took the
mony, abode still together. Scipio wrote
his letters to them that were occasiō
of this mutinie, excusing the matter
& saying, y^e his sicknes had been cause,
why he had not condignly rewarded
C.iii. them,

Mutinie of
Souldiours
against
their capi-
taine.

Discipline
and policy
of a noble
capitaine.

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them according to their deserts, and y^e he would do it immediatly vpon his recouerye. Some of them with faire words he caused to be entreated, and generally wrote to them all, to leaue their opinion, and come to him to receiue their reliefe: some had y^e letters in suspect, and some thought good to giue credite, and so by accorde they went toward Carthage. When Scipio vnderstode their coming, he commaunded the chiefe Gentlemen to accompany them, that were the Capitaines of the ryot, and vnder presence of entertainment, to haue them into their tentes, and make them sure. He also gaue order to the Lieutenants and Marshals of the army, that the next morning they should be redie with their trustie men, and if any made any businesse while hee spake, forthwith to dispatch them. He betimes in the morning, called them to y^e assembly, & had al things accordingly. The soldiers wer scarcely vp, & made them ready with hast, being ashamed, that their sicke Capitaine should

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should be vp before them, and came vnarmed and vnready. He lamented at their fact, and saide: I will with your helpe, chastise the causers of your offence. Then he caused way to be made, that the gentlemen might bring in the Capitains, who cryed to the Souldiours for helpe, and by and by y^e Marshals dispatched the. When the multitude saw this, and how they wer naked and enclosed with harnessed men, they were heauy & sad. He caused all the remnaunt of the chief & heades, to be beaten at the pale, and after beheaded, and to the residue hee proclaimed a free & generall pardon. And thus he redressed his Armie.

Rebellious
souldiers
executed.

There was a Prince of Spayne, that had to name Indibilis, & was in league with the Romaines. Scipio went against him, and he refused not to fight, but hauing lost twentie thousand of his men, he was compelled to aske peate, which was graunted him, vpon payment of certeine summes of money. Massimilla came to Scipio to confeder with him, moued by a dis-

King Indi-
bilis rebel-
led and be-
ing ouer-
throwvn in
battaile en-
tered into
new league
and vvas
pardoned.

C. v.

pleas

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Malsinilla
becometh
a most faith
full confe-
derate with
Scipio and
the Ro-
maines.

pleasure wrought against him at Carthage. He was brought up in the Citie, and espoused to Sophonisba, daughter unto Asdrubal, y was Generall of the Armie. King Siphax also was in loue with the same Gentlewoman, whose beautie was renowned ouer all Africa, & bicause he saw an other man preferred, he tooke disdain, & allied himselfe w y Romaines. The Carthaginians considering what a losse they shold haue of such a prince, sent him word, y if he would returne againe to them, they would giue him Sophonisba to his wife. He tooke y condition, & forsooke y Romaines, they married hir to him, in y absence of hir father & hir former husband, not making the priuy to it. When Asdrubal heard of it, he thought to beare w it, bicause it stood with y benefit of his coutry, & wold not tell Malsinilla of it, who was w him in campe, but yet he had priue intellygence of it, & secretly went to y Romaines, w whom euer after most faithfully he continued. Then Mago that was Admirall,

percei

Siphax mar-
ryed to So-
phonisba.

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perceiuing that Fortune beganne to lowze & frowne vpon them, left the streights of Gades, and went into Fraunce and Liguria, and so the Romaines tooke it, and after that time sent yearely Officers to gouerne the coutry. Scipio reduced the Zanthians into the forme of a Citie, & of y name of Italy, called it Italica, which was the countrey of Traiane and Adriane that after wer Emperours of Rome. He retourned to Rome, with a great Paup & a rich pray, & ther triumphed to y admiration of all men. When Scipio was departed to Rome, Indibilis rebelled again, & the presidents of the countrey to withstand him, made an armie of such garisons as wer ther left, & of such other help as tooke part with the, & had y day against him, where he was slaine, y rest of the countrey was punished according to their deserts. This was y end of y first expeditiō y Romaines made into Spaine. After a selson, when they had to do w Philip of Macedon, more trouble begā in Spain, & Sēpronius Tuditanus, M. Claudius,

and

The coun-
try of Tra-
iane and A-
driane Em-
perours.

Indibilis
slaine.

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Cato's most
flout Capi-
taine & ve-
hement O-
rator vvan
more cities
in Spaine
than hee
abode daies

and Minutius, were successiuelly sent
thether, and did no great good. Where-
foze at length Cato went in person, a
young man in deed, but a seuerer and
painefull Capitaine, and an eloquent
Orator, insomuch that he was wor-
thely compared to Demosthenes.
When he was come into Spaine, hee
had an armie of xl. M. men, whom he
continually trained in feats of armes,
and when he was appointed to fight,
he sent away his Paue to Maryles,
declaring to his souldiours that only
victory must be their refuge, which
standeth not in huge multitudes, but
in valyaunt courages. And so when
he had vsed such wordes vnto them,
as men vse rather in reproches, than
in exhortations, he began the fight,
& in euery place encouraged his men
valyantly. The field continued equal,
till the euening: he with thre bands
of men went vp to an hill, to beholde
in euery place how the battaile went,
and saw that in the midde battaile
his men had the worst: wherefoze hee
ranne thether with such a fury with
his

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his fresh men, that he himselfe was
the forwardest in the conflict, crying &
fighting so fiercely, that the enimies
were put to flight, whom he chased at
the night, and toke their Campe: and
all the whole armie attributed y^e en-
terprise and thanks onely to him as
the chiefe and first autho^r of the victo-
ry: he deuided the spoyle among his
men, and required pledges of the cit-
ties. He sent his letters to euery cit-
tie, commaunding the messengers so
to appoynt their iourneyes, that al-
though they wer sent seueral wayes,
some to one cittie & some to an other,
yet they might arrive, & debate their
letters all in one daye.

The letters commaunded euery
Magistrate of the sayd Citties, that
immediately vpon the sight thereof
they should beat downe the walls of
their Cities, and they y^e did not obey,
should looke for all extremitie. They
hauing no time to consult with their
neighbours, and supposing it had ben
but a seuerall comaundement, afraid
of a further inconuenience, wer com-
pelled

A notable
pollicie of
Cato.

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pelled to obey, and so in one day, al the cities about the riuer Iberus, wer defaced by the policie of the Capitaine, & continued quiet a long time after.

In processe of time, for lack of competent ground to occupy, there was a new tumult among the people, for the appeasment whereoff, Fuluius Flaccus was sent, who droue y people to their holdes: but one great rout kept together at Complega, which was wel fortified & newly buylded: They greatly molested the Romaines, & sent a message in mockerie to Flaccus, that he should leaue a Jacke, an Horse, and a Sword, for so many as he had killed, and flye out of Spayne, before he had any more hurt: he sent them worde, he would shortly bring amongst them, many more Jackes than they shoulde boughsafe well to thinke well off, and incontinent layd siege to their Citie. They nothing answerable to their late brauerie, and lustinesse, ran their way, & he spoyled all the country. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus succeeded Flaccus, when the Celtiberians had besieged

Flouting &
mockerie
requited.

Bishay.

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Sieged the Citie of Carabia, friend to the Romaines, y citie was at poynt to be rendred, & because the siege was so streight, Gracchus could not send them word of his comming, wherefore he deuised with a Capitaine of his called Cominius, which could speake y country language very well, & clad him with a Spanish Jack, who got among them that went a forraging & so from the Campe fled into the Citie, & told the selye besieged, that the Romaines were at hande: wherefore they endured the siege, and in thre daies by the comming of Gracchus were deliuered of the same. Out of the Citie of Complega, ther issued xx. M. with branches of Olyue in their handes, in token of supplication, and being come nigh the Romaines, they set fiercely vpon the, & put them to great trouble. Gracchus of purpose forsooke his campe, & fayned to fly away, & whiles they wer about the spoyle, he returned vpon the, & slew so many of them, y he got y towne, wher in after he had staid a certein while, he gaue the lands of the country to such

Great care
and pollicy
vied by
Gracchus
for the succouring of
his besieged
friends.

They that
meane mis-
chiefe ma-
ny times
fall into
mischiefes
themselves.

as

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as had néede of ground: whō bpō cer-
teine conditions and bondes, he con-
federed with the people of Rome,
which capitulatiō did good seruice, in
all the warres that followed, and by
this meane, the name of Gracchus
was notable in Spayne, and also in
Rome, where he had Tryumph.

Certeine yeares after, there arose
a cruell warre in Spayne by this oc-
casion.

Sharp vvar
renewed.

A Cittie of Celtiberia, called Sege-
da, being comprised in the articles of
Gracchus, allured certaine tolns to
them, and reedified their wals, whose
example induced the Tithians ano-
ther nation of Celtiberia, to doe the
lyke. The Senate forbade them the
buylding of the Walls, and required
the tribute, and their seruice, accor-
ding to the composition of Gracchus.
They aunswered that they were for-
bidden y^e building of any new cities,
but not the repairing of their olde,
and that the tribute which they wer
bound to paye, was after forgiven of
the Senate, and so it was in deede:
but

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but all such pziuiledges, were vnder-
stand for y^e time, that they continued
faithful to the people of Rome: wher-
fore Quintius Fuluius Nobilior, was
chosen capitaine against them, with an
armie of xxx. M.

When the Segedanes had know-
ledge of his comming, bicause their
wals were not finished, they fled to y^e
Arasthianes desiring them to be recei-
ued with their wiues and children,
and they were content: And chose one
Carus a Segedane, their generall ca-
pitaine, a man expert in feats of war.
He iii. dayes after he was capitaine,
laid an ambushment of xx. M. in a
place for the purpose, and assailed the
Romaines as they passed: The fight
continued doubtfull, but at length
Carus had the victoꝝy, and killed vi.
thoulande of the verge Romaines
borne, which was a great losse: but
in following the chase rashly, the
horsesmen of the Romaines, that war-
ded the cariage, set vpon him, and slew
him, fighting most valyauntly, the
murther there was great, and great
D. ter

Great
slaughter
of the Ro-
maines.

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ter had bene, if the darknesse of the night had not stayd the same. This was done the next day after the feast of Vulcan in Rome, at which time the Romaines would neuer after take any battaile in hand.

The Arastianes assembled in Numantia, a strong citie, and chose Arathane, & Lencone, for their capitaines. Nobilior went thither with-in three dayes, and camped three myle off. Masinissa sent him iii. C. horses of Numidia, and x. Elephants, with the which he made order for to fight, and placed the Elephants behinde, with a devise, that way shoulde be made for them: And when the onset was giuen, away was opened for the Elephants, which so affraid the enimies and their horse, that they fledd. The Romaine capitaine followed to the harde walles, and did verie well, till one of the Elephants had a blow on the heade, with a stone, that was cast from the wall, with the which he became so frowarde and so raging, that he turned vpon his frindes

Discommo-
dity of Ele-
phants in
warres.

and

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and beate downe all that was in his way, and the other affraide with his roaring, did the like, thrusting & thzowing the Romaines to y ground. And this is the discommoditie of Elephantes, which when they beginne to rage, there is no rule with them, and therefore be they called common enimies. The Romaines by this occasion fledde with such disorder, that the Numantines issued out and slewe iii. M. of them, and tooke thre Elephants, and many ensinges, when Nobilior had recouered himselfe, he went to beate the Citie of Apenio, which was a great reliefe to the enimies, but he did nothing there, but returned by night with losse to his campe. He sent Blesius capitaine of the horsemen, to confeder with a countrie for succour of horse-men: who in his returne fell in an Ambushment, where his frindes forsooke him, and he very manfully fighting was slaine, and all most all the Romaines. And vpon these daylye losses, the Citie of Ocile, where the

D.ii. Romaine

Lovving
lucke of
Nobilior &
his compa-
nie.

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Romaine munition & treasure, was rendered to the Celtiberians, wherefore Nobiliar was dzine to such thift, as he lay all that winter in the fiede, and sustained such disease with hunger and colde, that many perished pitifully.

The yeare following Claudius Marcellus came in his place, bringing with him viii. M. men, & v. C. horse, & where his enemies had layd ambushment for him, he auoyded it, & with all his host, layd seage to Ocile, and at the first assalt tooke it. And vppon the receipt of certaine pledges & xxx. Talentes of golde, he pardoned the Citie.

The Nertobriganes sent vnto Marcellus to knowe his pleasure what they might doe to obtaine peace, hee had them send him an hundred horse and they should haue it: they were content, & appointed y number which followed the taile of the armie, & did enermoze some hurt to the caryage, & when they were come in Marcellus sight, they offered their seruice, and excused

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cused y offence to be done by the that knewe not the accorde, but Marcellus deteined stil with him the men as prisoners, and solde their horses, and made a rode into their country, & laid seage to y citie, which when they saw, they sent an haralde with a Wolfes skinne in steede of a rod, to demaund pardon. Marcellus said, if the Arbaccanes, Bellanes, & Tithianes would in treate for them, they shold haue their request. They were content so to do, & desired Marcellus that they might haue a moderate punishment, and be conteined in the conditions of Gracchus: But some there were, y would not agree to it, bicause ther had bene variunce betwene them, wherefore Marcellus sent them Ambassadors of both parties to Rome, to dispute their cause before the Senate. Hee wrot priuate letters, exhorting to accord. When they were come to Rome, y Ambassadors of their friends were lodged within the citie, & they which were of their enemies, without. The Senate was not disposed to peace, &

Double dealing of Marcellus.

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gaue them none other aunswere, but that Marcellus shoulde declare vnto them the will of the Senate, & appointed a new army, of the which Lucius Lucullus was capitaine. And the was the first time that the souldiours wer taken vp by hap, and not by election, as was wont to be, wherefore many citizens were offended. The Lieutenant of the armie was Lucius Cornelius Scipio, whiche afterwarde toke Carthage, and Numantia. Marcellus protested war against the Celtiberians, and yet kept still with him the Ambassadour that had ben at Rome, and all was to make an ende of the warre before the comming of Lucullus. Certeine people of the Arbaceanes toke Nertobridge, & made their chiefe resort to Numantia, whither he marched, & camped within hamle of the citie. The capitaine of the Numantines called Linteneone, desired to speake with Marcellus, which being to him graunted, they concluded that Bellanes, Titthianes, and Arbaceanes should remaine & be left free, where-
upon

VVilfulnes
& couetous-
nes of Lu-
cullus.

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upon mony & pledges were receiued, & so the war of this people, was ended, before the comming of Lucullus.

Now began y time of y Romaines declination from their auncient puritie and state: for notwithstanding y peace was made by the Romaine cōsull, yet Lucullus for desire of glozve, & couetous of mony, inuaded the Vacceanes, who had neuer offended the Romaines. He passed the ryuer Tagus, without any commission from the Senate, and camped at Cancea: they of the towne came forth to know the cause why he lay there, he answered to reueng the Carpentanes, who they had iniured, & with this aunswere they retourned. And when the Romaines went a foraging, they lay in a waite, & set vpon them, & slew many of them, & dyoue y rest to their camp, wherefore he came out against them in order, and they a long time had the better hande, but when they had wasted their shotte, and not experte in firme battaile, they tourned their backs, & at the streightnesse

Now cal-
led Taio.

Stout con-
rages with
out skill &
order, soon
ouerthrow-
en.

D.iii.

of

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of the gate, thrusting one another, be-
ry many were slaine.

VVicked
& shameful
dealing of
Lucillus.

The next day the olde men of the
towne came out to know what they
might doe to bee friendes with the
Romaines: Lucillus bad them to
bring vnto him pledges, and an C. ta-
lents of gold, and to serue him in the
warres. They graunted all: than he
required his garrison to be receiued,
& they were likewise content: Then
put he in two M. picked men, & com-
maunded them to be sure of the gates,
& the wals: which being done, he en-
tered with all his host, & gaue com-
maundement to kill man and childe,
without respect: so were they cruelly
murdered & slaine, calling the Goddes
to witnes of their iniurie receiued at
the Romaines hands: Lucillus sacked
the Citie, and for reward wane to the
Romaines a perpetuall slaunder.

The other people drewe together
into strong places, & buried all such
things as they could not carrie, bi-
cause they would leaue nothing for
Lucillus: he made a long boyage in
desert

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desert places, and at length came to
a Citie called Endecacia, wher xx. M.
were assembled. Than he like a fond
man moued them to accoord: they ob-
iected vnto him the calamitie of the
Causeanes, demaunding if he would
bring them to lyke amitie. Wherefore
he being in a rage, (as al men be, that
haue done euill, who rather ought to
repent) spoyled all the countrey, & then
layde siege to the Citie: They of the
towne came out, and skirmished, and
so kept him occuppyed. There was one
among them of a goodly stature, and
saire in armes, that came many times
forth, and challenged any Romaine to
fight hand to hande, and bicause none
tooke the defence, he flouted and scoz-
ued the Romaines and went his way.
Thus he vled long time, till Scipio, a
man of smal stature, could no longer
stay himsele, but would needes fight
with him, and by good fortune killed
him, as great as he was.

Crueltie
getteth has-
tred at all
hands.

Combat
bet vveene
Scipio and
an other
big chalen-
ger of huge
stature.

There was a company of the Ci-
tie that wer gone for a conuay of vit-
tyle, befoze Lucillus came, & bicause
D, b, they

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they could not enter the Citie, they came by night, & gaue alarme to the Campe, and they of the Citie did the lyke, so y^t they wer soze troubled in the host, and besides this, they wer not accustomed with the meates of y^e countrey, hauing neither salt, oyle, nor vinegar, they ate all things fresh, wher by they were sicke of the fluxe, & many of them died. When the rampers were finished, they battered the wall, and entered the citie, but by very fine force, they wer repelled, and in the retire, fell into a fenne, and the moze part perished. They of the Citie repayzed the wall by night. In continuance of time, their want waxed so great, that they were not able to hold out, and yet would not yelde for the vntruth of Lucullus. Wherefore Scipio toke the matter in hand, and promised, that in the accorde, no fraude should be vsed: They were content to trust him, bicause of y^e great fame and renoume that was generallye reported of him. They were content to giue to the Romaines x. D. Jackes, fiftie

Lucullus
vntruth &
breache of
promise
made him
and all his
to fare the
worse.

Just dealing
& vertue is
beloued of
men of the
enimies.

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22

fiftie pledges, and a number of Cattle. Lucullus that sought for nothing but money, required golde and siluer, thinking to finde plentie there, but he was deceiued, for those people did not care so greatly for it, and had none to giue him.

After this league, he went to the citie of Pallantia, which was of moze strength, & better defended with men, and all other things necessary, he had counsaile not to meddle with it, but yet he had hope to be enriched by it, his expectation fayled, for the Horsemen of the Pallantines kept him alwayes so from vitaille, that he fell in lacke, and was forced to depart, and they followed him to the riuer Orio, which he passed, and take places, for his Winter herboord in yeare.

There was an other Countrey of Spayne, called Lusitania, which lieth Portugall, after their owne lawes, and under a Capitaine of Africa, they did much hurte to the Romaines, they ouerthrew Calphurnius, and

Manlius

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Manlius, and killed vi. M. Romaines, and besieged a nation that obeyed the same, called Blastophenitians, which had that name, because Hannibal had mingled certaine Africans with them. Their Capitaine had a blowe on the head with a stone, of the which he dyed, and in his place they made one Celsacronie. He encountred with Mummius that was come from Rome with a new armie, and was put to flight.

Romaines
through
their ovvn
folly ouer-
throwne.

Mummius chased him without order, which he perceiuing stayd his men, & retouched vpon the Romaines dispersed, and killed x. M. of them, recovering his owne Campe that was lost, and gayning the Romaines, with all their armes and ensignes, which hee shewed abroad in Spayne, for a brag and gloze of his victorie. Mummius with five. M. that were left, kept himselfe in a sure place, being afrayde to come out into the playne, and watching the time, when the enimie sent away their people, he suddenly set vpon them, and slew many of them, recovering againe all his losse.

An

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An other sort of the Lusitanes beyond the Riuer Tagus, molested the Romaines, and besieged the Citie of Ocile. Mummius followed them, & at diuers times killed xv. M. of them, and tooke their pray from them, and deuoided it to the Romaines, and that which could not be caried, he sacrificed to the Gods after the fashion of war. And for these feates, Mummius had Triumph when he came to Rome.

After him succceeded Marcus Attilius, which destroyed a great Citie called Ostrace, and brought all the countrey to accorde, but he was no sooner gone to winter campe, but they rebelled againe, and anoyed the Romaines.

Seruius Galba that succceeded Attilius, intending sodeinly to surpze and take them vnawares, marched in a night and a day, about l. mile, and immediately vpon his coming embattayled his wearie Souldiours, & with the sodeine assault, put the enimies to flight, but in the chase vsing little discretion, and not considering the wearinesse and faintnes of his souldiours, which

The chase
of vvarre
diuers.

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which were compelled to rest them many times by the way, the other gathered together, and set vpon them being scattered and weake, and slew vij. M. Galba with the remnaunt of the horse-men fled to Carmenta, where he assembled all them that were fled, and when he had renewed his armie to the number of xx. M. hee went to Winter in Cuuestagi.

Lucullus who hadde made warre vpon the Vacceanes, without commission, would not goe home for feare of iudgement, but remayned with the Capitaines of the armie, & comming with his men into Lusitania, did much hurt in one part of the countre, & Galba sacked the other. Many of the people sent vnto him to renew the accord made with Attilius, & he fained to bee content saying: that he knewe well, pouertie & lacke of living made them to offend, & therfore he would giue the a plentiful ground to inhabite, & they being glad of his promise, came to him with al their goods, whom he deuided into three parts, & appointed a plaine
for

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for them to stave, till he had assigned their place, wher they shoulde buyld their cite. Then he came to y^e former, willing them to leaue their harnesse, bicause they wer friends, & caused the to be entrenched, & they wer content: which wen he hadde brought to passe through-out, he sent his souldiours among them, & killed them euery one, they calling & crying vpon y^e Gods, as witnesses of periurie & crueltie. So he punished falshood with falshood, as a Barbarian, & not as a man worthy the name of Rome. Very few escaped from this murder, of y^e which Viriatus was one, which after was a Capitain, & did many notable feats, as shall be shewed. Galba gaue a fewe trifling things to the Romaines, and kept the rest to himself, for he was more covetous than Lucullus, & more rich than any Romain, but of such nature as well in peace as warre, y^e for his profit, he passed neither for periury nor lyes, & although euery man hated him, and though he was many times accused, yet for his riches he alwaies escaped.
For

Neither
barrel bet-
ter Hering.

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For in his dayes, the Romaines began to sette moze by money than by truth.

An other company of the Lusitans, made an head, and ranged the countreyes of the Romaines. M. Ventidius, was sent from Rome with an armie, who drove them from the field, and made them take a Castle: where being in desperation of al things, they were forced to send to Ventidius, to haue peace and ground to inhabite, which he promised them. But one Viriatus who (as befoze is sayde, had escaped the crueltie of Galba, recorded vnto them, the vnfaithfulnesse of the Romaines, and howe ofte they hadde bene oppressed, vnder pretence of an oth and attonement, which the Romaines no longer regarded than they lusted, and repeated to them the example of Galba and Lucullus, and promised them to conuey them safe, if they would be ruled by him. They were moued with his wordes, and made him their Capitaine.

Viriatus a
stout vvar-
riour and
worthy
Capitaine

He placed in the front of the armie

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mie his Horse-men, as though hee would fight, and gaue warning, that as soone, as he tooke his Horse, they that were a foote, shoulde flye by diuers wayes, as well as they coulede, to the citie of Tribola, and ther abide him. He kept with him, them that were most mete for Horsemen, and when he mounted on horseback, they fledde their way with all hast. Ventidius doubted to followe them in so many parts, and abode to see, what Viriatus would do that stode still.

He skirmished with the Romaines all the daye, and the next, to and fro, and when he thought the foote-men to be past daunger, he went his waye by night, with such spæde, and by such wayes, as the Romaines could not tel how to followe. This seate got him great fame in all the country, & euery man ranne to him, wher-by he kept warre a great while with the Romaines, and did them much hurt. Ventidius followed til he came to Tribola. Viriatus layd an ambushment for him in a place ful of woode, & when he espied

C.

his

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Ventidius
slaine, and
his army
discomfited

Prosperous
successe of
Viriatuſ.

his aduantage, he with the company that he had, fayned to flye, till Ventidius was paſt the frayne, than returned hee, and the buſhment diſcouered, and ſo beſet the Romaines, that they were either ſlaine or taken priſoners, and Ventidius himſelfe was one, but becauſe he was not known, being an olde fat man, he was cut in peeces, & of xx. M. Romaines, ſcarcely x. M. eſcaped to a Citie of the Coaſt, called Carpteſſo, which (I thinke) was ſometime called Tarteſſo, where the olde King Arganthonius lyued. The Treſurer of the Campe, tooke the charge vpon him a freſh, and gathered v. M. of the countrey about, which he ſent to keepe Viriatuſ backe, and he ſo laid for them, that one eſcaped not to bring newes. The Treſurer ſtood cloſe in the towne and durſt do nothing til he heard from Rome, Viriatuſ inuaded the rich countrey of Carpentania, and without all feare, ſpoyled at his pleaſure.

Caius Plantiuſ came from Rome, with x. M. mē. & a M. iii. C. horſe. Thā
Viriatuſ

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Viriatuſ pretended to flye, after whom he ſent iiii. M. men, which were almoſt all deſtroyed and ſlaine. He paſſed the riuer Tagus, and camped in an hill full of Oliues, although it wer called Venus Mount. There Plantiuſ came vpon him, and made haſt to recover his diſhonour, and after a ſore fight he was diſcomfited, and compelled ſhamefully to flye, with great loſſe of his men: & the reſt of the Sommer he kept within ſolones, and durſt not come forth. Viriatuſ went abroad the countreyes, requiring payment for the ſauing of their Cozne.

When theſe newes were known at Rome, they ſent Q. Fabiuſ Maximuſ Emilianuſ, ſonne of that Emiliuſ, that ouercame Perſeuſ king of Macedonie. They gaue him authoritie to take what men he would, he to giue reſpite to the olde ſouldiours, tooke vp young men of the firſt beard, hauing no praſtiſe in warre, and came to Orſone a Citie of Spain, w. xv. M. men, & ii. M. horſe, but he durſt not enterpriſe to take any battaile in hand, till
C. ii. he

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he had trayned his men in feates of armes, and bene at Gades to Sacrifice to Hercules. Viriatus met with a company of his men that went a foraging, & killed the most part, whom being againe set in arraye and order by their Leader, the same Viriatus discomfited the second time, and tooke a great praye from them. When Maximus was come, he durste not fight in open field, but kept his men in exercises, and gaue them leaue to skirmish, to proue their hearts, and to espie the aduantage of his enemies doings. When he went for vittayle, he warded the Dimilances with men of armes, that scoured the countrey, as he had seene his father Paulus doe in Macedonia. After the Winter he came forth to battaile, and overcame Viriatus, and put him to flight, and of two Cities that he kept, he tooke the one, & burned the other, & droue him to an holde called Vecor, & then went to herborow at Corduba.

Now was Viriatus nothing so brag as he was wont to be, but sought helpe

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helpe, & induced the Arbaceanes, Titthianes, and Bellanes, al warlyke people, that had kept warre of themselves, to take his part, which was an occasion of great a doe. Viriatus was in an other part of Spaine, and fought with Quintus Pompeius, that was an other Capitaine of the Romaines, and had the losse, and from thence fled to Aphrodisio, Venus Hill, and from thence came sodeinly vpon the Romaines, and put them to flight, and tooke some of their Standards, and chased them into their Campe, and then droue alwaye the garrison and Warde from Vtica, and sacked the countrey of the Basitanes, Quintus sending vnto them no ayde, for lacke of knowledge and courage: but remained in house, till Sommer was ended.

The yeare after, Fabius Maximus brother to Emilianus succeeded Quintus, and had two Legions of the Romaines, & other of their friends, that ther was xliii. M. men, & a .M. vi. C. horse. He wrote to Micypsa king of C.iii. Numi-

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Numidia, that in hast, he should sende him succour of Elephants, and with a part of his armie went toward Vtica, and by the way, Viriatus gaue him alarme, with great shoutes, and terrible behauiour, but he repulsed him without losse. When x. Elephants were come from Africa, he camped in a large field, and fought with Viriatus, and put him backe, but at one time, when the Romaines chased without order, he tourned vpon them, and killed thre. M. & more the rest within, and followed so hard that he found few or none in the way toward the Campe, but they were fled into their Cabbins, out of the which, the Capitaines had much adoe to draw them, and had it not bene for Fannius, sonne in law to Lælius, who shewed y^e night great wisdom and manhode, the Romaines had bene vtterly destroyed.

Fannius
prayed.

Viriatus ceased not, neither by the darke of night, nor by the heate of day, to molest them with all deuice, till Emilianus had moued his campe to

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to Vtica. Viriatus being distressed for lacke of vittayle, and hauing a small armie, burned his Campe by night, and went into Lusitania. After whose departure, Emilianus spoyled the countrey, and five Cities that had succoured him, and from thence he went by Cunea, and so into Lusitania against Viriatus.

By the way, two Kingleaders of Romaine theues, did him much displeasure, which were called Curius, and Apuleius, Curius was afterward slayne, and Emilianus recovered his losse, and tooke diuers Cities, of the which some he spoyled, and some he pardoned, and of x. M. prisoners, he beheaded six hundred, and killed the rest.

This done, he passed ouer the Wynter and went to Rome, hauing bene two yeare in Office.

His brother Maximus Emilianus, tooke a Capitaine of theues by yeelding, and pardoned him, and cut off the handes of the other.

C.iiii.

He

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He followed Viriatus, and layd siege to Frisana, into the which, Viriatus got in by night, and the next day came so suddenly and fiercely out, that first the Vieners and then the Souldiours fledde: whome he droue to such barrein and wyld Mountaines, that they had no hope of escape.

The Romaines and Viriatus friends & louers.

Viriatus was not too proud of this victory, but thought that now he had a good occasion, to make an honourable peace with the Romaines: And so upon treatie it was concluded, that he should be taken, as the Romaines friend, & all they that were under him, should remain Lords of such possessions as they had. Thus had this war an ende by the benefit of a Romaine enemy. But it did not long continue: For Cepio, Brother to Emiliane, thought it dishonourable to the name of Rome, and not to be ratified. The Senate was content, that he should seek new matter to fall out with him: But he ceased not writing, till the league was openly rejected.

Wherefore

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Wherefore by this authoritie Cepio went against Viriatus, and took the citie of Arsa, whiche Viriatus had forsaken, and was retired because he had no convenient power. He euer took him at Carpentania, and hadde farre greater power than Viriatus had, wherefore Viriatus would not fight with him, but sent away the most part of his men by a priue path, and placed the rest upon an hill, in order of battaile: and when he knew them to be come to the place which he appointed, he set spurres to the horse with such speed, and celeritie, that the Romaines might cast their cappes at him, & so with the scope of his enemy, he saued himselfe.

Viriatus his policie.

Cepio sacked the Vettes and Callecianes, in Portugal; many followed the example of Viriatus, & liued of Robbing. Sextus Iulus was sent against them, who founde more a do than at the first he supposed, the countrey was so great and the riuers so many, as Taio, Linia, Leca, or rather Lima, Duero, & Gauda Loquitur, Be-

E. v. tis

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is, all p̄auigable, that they might escape at their pleasure. Wherefoze Brutus considered that it was impossible to ioyne with them all, and a rebuke to let them continue, and small glozie to ouercome them, wherefoze he thought best to assaulte their holdes, thinking when euery man was driuen to defende his owne, their bzode shoulde bee the sooner bzoken. So following this deuise, hee beate downe all he could meete. The woemen were in the warre with their husbandes, and shewed such manlye heartes, that when they were killed, they did not cast forth one worde. Manye fledde into the mountaines, and for lacke of fode, required pardon, whiche he freely gaue them, and tooke their pray.

When hee hadde thus done, hee passed the Ryuer Orio, and raunged ouer the countrie, taking pledges of them that accorded with him. And he went ouer the flodde Lima, where no Romaine had done so much, and from thence

Manlye
heartes in
women.

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30

thence to the Ryuer Niben, and ledde his armie against the Braccarianes, because they had stopped vitaille that came vnto him.

These be people, with whome their wiues goeth to warre, and dye valiauntly without any shrinking, or scryking, and whē they fight they neuer flee, nor any whit lament when they die: Many of these being taken, the women to auoyde captiuitie, killed their children, and after wardes themselves, choosing rather to dye worthily, than to liue wretchedly. Thus, Brutus wan much, and came to a citie called Labrica, whiche had many times broken promise with him, and once againe they desired pardon, and rendred themselves, he required all the fugitiues of the Romaines, all their armour and certeine pledges, and last of all, that they should forsake their city, which when it was done, hee called them to a Parlaiment, in the whiche he reproued them of their ofte rebellion, and breaking of their promise,

with

Novv Rio
Cauado,
Braga in
Portingale.

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with so sharpe words, that they feared some grieuous punishment, being on ech side enclosed with al the army, but he rested satisfied with repeting them with this reproch, and refrained from further vengeance. And when he had taken their cozne, and their common treasure from them, contrarie to all mens opinion, he let the dwell in their owne citie.

Thinges being thus ended it fell out that he must returne to Rome. And befoze he went, it chaunced that Viriatus sent to him iii. Ambassadors Aulace, Ditalcone, and Minuro, to treat of accorde, which Ambassadors by faire promises were corrupted, & did agree for a some of mony, and other thinges, to kill their capitaine the valiant Viriatus. This Viriatus was a man of verpe small slepe, though his trauaile were neuer so great. And for the most part, slept in in his harnes, bicause he might bee readie at all assayes. And it was lawfull for any souldiour to come and speake with him by night, whiche

Descriptiō
of Viriatus
& how he
was traitorously
murdered.

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ble the traytours knewe, and at the first sleps entering into his tent as though they had had some matters of weightie importance, they cut his throte, for otherwise they could not hurt him, being so well armed, after whiche villanous dede, they went their way safe, no man suspecting the or hearing any noyle: When they were come to Cepio, they demaunded their rewarde for their fact. He granted them all their possessions, and for the rest sent the to Rome, in y morning they of the campe maruelled y Viriatus came not forth, & thought he had reposed himselfe to some ease. But in the end when they heard nothing of him, certeine of them went in, and founde him deade. Whereupon throughout the whole armie, there was great dolour as might wel bee, & no meruaile, considering the losse of so good & valiant a capitaine, and the case that they presently stood in: & one thing greatly griued them, that they could not finde the murtherers.

They burned his bodie after the manner

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manner, vppon a great stack of wood with many ornaments, and great sacrifices, and with their bandes of horsemen, rode about it, magnifying and praysing him. When the fire was quenched, and the exequies done, they made a goodly sepulchre in his honour, & set forth Iusts, & attornaments with most solemne pompe, and chalengies, man to man, so great was the loue and desire that euery man had of him. And surely he was a man most expert in gouernment, most circumspect and warie in perill, and most bolde and hardie, in dispising the same, in deuision of any praye or bootie, he obserued such iustice, as hath not ben heard: he wold haue no more for his part the any other comon person had. And though they desired him to take preferment he would not, and that also which fell to his share, and portion, he gaue away alwayes to them that were forwarde men, and valiaunt, wherefore he might say y which none other capitaine coulde, for his armie being gathered of a mixture

Praise of
Viriatius.

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mixture and ristraff of all sorts, continued in obedience vnder him viii. years wout any mutinie in y world, and at all daungers were most ready to serue him.

After him they chose Tantalus to their capitaine, who tooke vpon him to assalt Sagunt, whiche was nowe Carthage, but being repelled from thence, and wery of his wandring, hee was content to yealde vnto Cepio: he tooke their armour from them and gaue the ground to inhabite, because they should refraine from robbery & pillage. After Cepio came Cecilius, Metellus, & subdued the Vacceanes.

Ther were two strong cities that would not giue ouer, Termantia, and Numantia, of the whiche Numantia was situate in a rocky place, deuided with two ryuers, fenced with mountaines, & compassed with thicke woods, and onely on one side had way to the plaine which was fortified with many ditches, and pillaires ouerthwart. They were good men on horsebacke and a fote, and might make viii. M. fighting

Numantia
now called
Soria.

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fighting men, the which small number, for their worthy valour wrought the Romaines much a do. There was of the Romaines xxx. thousande men, and two thousand horse, well trained and practised in war. Pompeius lay at the seage at Numantia, & went forth on a time to viewe a certeyne ground: the Numantines came from the hill, & killed his horsemen, whereupon he with such men as he had marshalled his host, and came into the plain to fight. The enemies descended downe, and affronted them, and after as they had bene afraide fledde vp to the hill, whither if the Romaines followed, they were sure to be lost. And so Pompeius euery day had the worst in these skirmishes, although his number were a great deale more, wherefore he brake vp seage, & went to Ter-
mantia, as to a more easie enterpryce, but he founde it of the same nature: for at y first onset, he lost 7. C men, and a capitaine of x. thousande that brought a conuaye of vittaille, was put to flight, and thre times encountred

Pompeius
& his men
fore laide
vnto by the
Numantines
& Termā-
tines,

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red in one day, and at length driuen to the Hills and Rockes, where many miserably perished, both Horse and man, and all that night took no rest, and in the morning, were assailed againe, and fought all day till night decided the fight, wherefore Pompeius forsooke the feld by night and went to the citie of Malia, in the which was a garrison of the Numantines. They of the towne at the coming of Pompei secretly killed the garrison by craft, and receiued him.

From thence he went to Sweditania, which place a capitaine called Tangino, haried and overanne with spoyle, with whom Pompeius fought, and him discomfited, taking manye of his men prisoners. And such generositie was in the heartes of those theues, that they rather chose to dye then to liue slaues, some killed their Lordes, and then their selues: some killed themselves onely, and being put in shippes to be conueyed awaye, they made such ports and holes, that they sunke their shippes, and drow-

Desperat
dealings.

ff.

ned

The View of Valyaunce.

ned themselves, and all the residue of the company.

Now Pompei returned againe to Numantia, with an intent to turne the course of the ryuer another way, and so to famish the city. They of the towne came scarcely out in a bzunt without any noyse of trumpet, and beate alway the labourers: and laide a waite for a capitaine that guided vittaille, and slew him and most parte of his men. And an other time issued out vppen the Romaines that made a trench, and slew about a M.iii.C. with the capitaine.

Bicause of these losses, diuerse Senatours with more helpe was sent to Pompei. And he was driuen to lye the Winter in the fielde, where his souldiours for the colde and watch, were much troubled, the ayre also vexed them, and the water, and engedred the fire among them, of the which many dyed.

A number appointed went on a time for vittaille, for whome the Numantines had laide a stacke, and o-
ther

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ther with their weapons of shotte, molested the Romaines, and reproached them, with villanouse wordes, whiche they coulde not abide, but marched to fight with them, when so dainely they of the Ambushment discovered and killed many of them, as well Gentlemen as other. Pompeius was much troubled and greatly netled with these losses, and by the counsaile of the Senatours went to lye with his campe the rest of winter in cities. And bicause he looked for a successor, & feared to be accused, he began to practise a priuy peace with the Numantines. They of the towne also hauing lost manye of their best capitaines, & thereby brought to extreme want, sent Ambassadors likewise to treat of peace. Pompei in open audience said, y they must commit theselues to y Romaines discretion, for otherwise he knew no way of accord, but priuily he concluded w them to haue again the fugitiues to receiue pledges, & 30. talēts of siluer, al y which was fulfilled, and halfe the mony payde downe.

Pompei greatly troubled in minde for his losses, & mishap at the siege of Numantia.

If ii.

When

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Double
dealing of
Pompei
with the
Numantines

When time came, Marcus Popilius arriued in Spaine to be succellour vnto Pompeius, by whose comming Pompeius was now deliuered from feare, and so when the Numantines brought h rest of h mony, he denyed the accorde, and said he neuer consented to such dishonourable league, the Numantines affirmed it, and tooke witnesse of the best men in his campe. Where-fore Popilius sent them both to Rome, to pleade their matter befoze the Senate. They wer both hard, and yet the Senate was disposed to continue the war against the Numantines. Popilius tarried out his yeare in Spaine, & went his way without any great honour. In his place came C. Ostilius Macinus, who was diuerse times ouercome and driuen to his lodging. And bicause their was a voyce that the Cantabranes, and the Vacceanes came to ayde the enemies, he fledde by night in the darke, with-out making any fyres, and gotte to an olde forsaken campe which Fuluius Nobilior hadde made, and

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and stayed there without any fortification in the woꝛlde, being beleaged of the Numantines, that manased better decaye to him and all his.

Wherefoze to a voyde further inconuenience, he made such reasonable leage with them as he could: Which thing when it was heard at Rome, it was not lyked, and Emilius Lepidus was sent capitaine thither, and Mancinus called home to iudgemēt. And after him went the Ambassadors of Numantia.

While the matter was debated at Rome, Emilius was wearye to stande still idle in Spaine, and therefore picking a quarrell against the Vacceanes, inuaded their countrey, he layde seage to Pallantia that had committed no faulte. And sent his sonne in Lawe Brutus into other partes of Spaine. Wherefoze the Senate sent two Ambassadors vnto him, meruailing that hee would seke newe occasion of war, seeing the losse had bene so great of late. He shewed reasons y all Spaine would

F.iii.

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Deuise of
Flaccus to
saue himself
and his men

woulde haue the Romaines in contempt, if the war should be left now, and that the Numantines woulde thereby wax so strong, that it would be hard hereafter for the Romaines to bide or annoy them, and so sent away the Ambassadors without conclusion. Flaccus one of his capitaines was gone for victualle, and by the way was caught in a traine, who seeing himselfe in such extremitie and daunger, suddenly cryed out, Pallantia is taken: at which words his soldiers made such shoutes, as men bee wont in victorie, insomuch that the enimie afraid of themselves, retired, and so he saued himselfe and the victualle, onely by the deuise of one word.

Famine and
mortalitie,
able to dant
even the
fourest,

The siege continued long at Pallantia, and the Romaines lacked victualle, they had eaten already their beasts, & began to die of hunger. Emilius and Brutus sustained famine & disease long, but at length they were forced to giue ouer, whereupon the capitaines went about the campe, commanding to depart before day, leaving

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uing behinde them all things, euen their wounded fellows, and sick soldiers, which pittifully embraced the, and desired their helpe, but for all that they departed like men conquered, with tumult and disorder. The Pallantines issued out vpon them and did them much hurt, following the chase from morning till night: The Romaines being thus scattered, hither and thither, shifted away, and ranne some hither, some thither, as hap lead them: So, that if by the purueyance of God, the Pallantines had not retired, they had bene utterly confounded. When this was heard at Rome, they depriued Emilius of his office, & condemned him in a summe of money. Audience was giuen in the Senate house, to Mancinus, and the Ambassadors of the Numantines. They alleged the Chapters of accorde, and he layde all the blame in Pompei that was capitaine afore him: but hee was pardoned before, and therefore this blame depended vpon him. And so the Romaines,

Vnnaturall
& more then
brutish vn-
kindnesse, to
leauie our
friends and
companions
in extremitie.

F.iii.

by

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Mancinus
approchful-
ly vsed.

by Decree gaue Mancinus into y^e hands of y^e Numantines, bicause w^out their consent, he had dishonourably concluded with them, folowing the example of their auncestours, that gaue their Consul into y^e power of the Sanuites, bicause he hadde made a shamefull peace.

The Numantines would not take him, wherefoze Furius ledde him into Spaine, naked, and spoyled of all thinges. The charge of the armie was comitted to Calphurnius Piso, who entred the dominion of the Numantines, and after that he had a litle ranged, and trauerled the ground of the Pallantines without doing any harme, but spent the rest of his time in harbozough at Carpetane. The people of Rome were weary of this tedious warre, and determined to create Cornelius Scipio, Consull, as he who onely (as their hope was) coulde dispatch this enterpryse, but bicause he coulde not be consull by reason of his young years, y^e senate was content y^e people shold repeal y^e law for one yere.

And

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And so he was made Consull, and came into Spaine. He tooke vp no souldiours by order, but such as would go with him of good will, and such as came to him from Cities and Kings confederated, he tooke to supplie the number, many slaues, and made one band of such as wer his assured friends and companions, which bande he called Philonide.

These souldiours to the number of foure M. he tooke to his cousin Buteo to leade, and he went afoze in haste to Spayne, where he found the army lost and effeminated with ryot and sedition: he considered wel, that he shold neuer do no feat with his men, except he had them in alwe and order, and therefoze he was no sooner come, but he banished al Merchants, M^o hozes, & Southsayers: For now the Souldiours were so frayed with the former losses, that they would do nothing but with Prophecies, he assigned few seruants and Dieners, he sold al beafts of Cariage, except such as were needfull, he woulde haue no Cokes in

The vvar-
lyke disci-
pline of Scis
pio.

J. v.

the

The noble
& victori-
ous Scipio.

the army, nor instruments of the kitchen, but a spit and a pot, & took an order for their dyet, which was no more than sufficient.

He would not suffer them to haue any beddes, and he him selfe was the first that slept vpon a couch of straw. He forbad the souldiours in the waye to ryde vpon the beastes of cariage, saying, there was no great hope of his trouaile, who could not walke a fote. He reprovoued them that had seruants to rubbe them in the bathe, saying: that Mules without hands, had neede of some to claue them.

He by this meanes, brought the armie, againe to temperaunce, and obedience, and accustomed them to reuerence and feare, and was harde to entreat, except it were in matters iust and honest. He vsed to saye, that gentle Capitaines were profitable to their enemyes, and harde Capitaines were profitable to themselves.

When he hadde brought them to good order, yet durste he not venter in anye assaye, till he had trayned them

them furder. Wherefore he made euerye daye newe Campes, one after an other, to keepe them occupied, and cast great Ditches, and fill them agayne, buylded high walles, and pulled them downe agayne. And he in person was there from morning till nyght, to encourage the Labourers.

In his waye, he marched euermore in a square Battayle, and would suffer none to goe out of their place: He rode about the armye, some time before, some time behinde, and made the sicke Souldiours to ryde in steele of the Horsmen. The Mules that were ouerladen, he caused to be lyghted, and deuided the burden among the footemen.

When he camped in Sommer, he would haue the Horses that hadde bene abroade by daye, to rest at night, and haue other goe in therr place. Euerye thing was appointed to euerye manne, who to appoynt the place, who to digge the Trenches, who to buylde the

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the wall, and who to set the tents, to all the which was a time and measure assigned.

When he perceined the armie to be in good discipline, and of lustie courage, he remoued toward Numantia, and by the way made no great businesse, but kept himselfe close, least otherwise he shoulde growe into contempt among his enimies, if at the beginning, he should receiue any losse: therefore considering well the state of the thing, and the importaunce of the Empire, he thought he wold come with all force at once, vpon the Numantines, he wasted euery thing, and cut downe the Cozne, befoze it was ripe.

There was two wayes to Numantia, one short and plaine, which they perswaded him to take: he answered that he must thinke as wel of his Ketyze, as of his March, and considering the enimies were armed lyght, and hadde the Citie on their backes, they might so trouble him with his beaue carriage, that all his labour should

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should be in vaine: for if he did ouercome, he should get no profit, and if he were ouercome, he should haue great losse. He sayd further that he was an euill Capitaine, which would aduenture to fight with-out great aduantage, and he was a sage Capitaine, that would not fight, but when mere necessitie compelled him: euen as wise Philosophers, refraine from cutting and searing, till they haue proued al other medicines and salues. Therefore he gaue order to goe the longer way about, and to wast the lande of y^e Vaccænes, from whence the Numantines had reliefe.

The Pallantines had layed an ambushment in certeine hills, and with an other company molested them that cut downe the Cozne. Scipio sent a Capitaine of his, named Rutilius Rufus, (who wrote this Pamphlet) with foure Troupes of Horse-men, to refraine their incursions, Rufus did his Office, and encountred with them, who of purpose fledde to the Mountaynes, and he followed them too bold-lye,

The Author of this history

lye, but when he suspected fraude, hee made his men leaue the chafe, & onely with their stauces keepe them off. When Scipio saue him approach to nigh the Hills, doubting of the traine, he came forward to helpe him, and diuided his men into two partes, to assaile the enimies, and by encountring and retiring not hastelye, but with the vse of their shot, he saued all the other. After this he leued his campe, and went forward.

There was a deepe river, daungerous to wade, and full of myze, about the which, the enimies were ambushed, which when he perceined, he took an other way about, going night and day, and for lack of water made wells, in many of the which was found bitter water. And in the ende, the men passed safe, although with paine, but of his Horses and Moyles, there dyed a great number.

Marching thorow the country of the Cauceanes, vppon whom Lucullus had made iniust warre, he proclaymed by his Herauld, that they should not

not doubt, but retourne euerye man home to his countrey to doe his busynesse. Then went he forward into the countrey of Numantia to lye ther the Winter, till he had .xii. Elephants, & a band of Archers and slingers sent him fro Iugurth, Nephew to Massinissa, & as he was about a spoyle, he fell on a time in an ambushment nigh a towne, the greater parte where-off, was enuironed with a fenne & marsh, and the other with a sharpe Hill and a thicke Wood, in the which the bushment laye. The host of Scipio was deuided, and one part was gone into the Wood, to seeke their pray, and had left their ensignes without, an other company of Horsesmen not verie many, were gone on foraging and ranging about, and were affronted of the bushment. Scipio himselfe remayned with the ensignes, and called forth the souldiours with a Trompe, and before they were returned, a companie of a thousand in an heape, went to succour the Horse-men, which began to shrink.

And

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And with the other, whom he had set in martiall arraye, he himselfe went forth and made his enimyes to flye, yet would hee not pursue them.

After this, hauing planted two Camps before Numantia, the gouernment of the one he gaue to his Brother Maximus, and the other gouerned himselfe.

Pollicie of
Scipio to
winne the
cittie by fa-
mine.

The Numantines came manye times out, and prouoked the Romanes to fight, but Scipio made lyght of it, not intending to trye the matter, with such desperate people, but rather to conquer them by famine.

Wherefore he buylded seuen Bastionnes, and sent to the Nations his confederates thereabouts, appoynting what men they should send him, ouer whom he appoynted seuerall Capitaines, and them he commaunded to entrench the towne.

Numantia was thre mile about, and the trench was as much againe, and euery part had his Gouernour, with order that when they were molested of the enimie, they should make

A

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a token with a red cloth vppon a long speare, and if it were by night, they should make a fire.

After the first trench was made, hee caused an other to be begon, & to laye a foundation for a wal, y breadth whereoff was viii. fote, and the height x. beside the battlements: and at euery Arches breadth, was a tower, and bicause he could not keepe the proportion of the wall for a standing water that was there, he made a thick rampier to serue in place of y wall. This Scipio was the first (as I thinke) that entrenched a Campe, before that Cittie which refused not to fight.

There was a Riuer called Duero, which did the Numantines much ease, as wel for the conueyance of vittaille, as for the priuie passage of men, wher off some diued vnder the water, and some with small Vessells, when the winde was great, passed thorow at their pleasure. And bicause he could make no bridge ouer it, for the swiftnesse and Carriages of the water, he made two Fortes at either side, and

The riuer
Duero cha-
ned ouer.

G.

front

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from the one Fort to the other, he tyed long Beames with Ropes, ouerthwart the Ryuer, to the bottome of the water, and in the Beames were pricked sword blades, and all kinde of sharpe poynted tooles, the which turning vp and downe with the streame of the water, kept the enemyes from passage, as well by ship as by swimming. This was the thing that Scipio most desired, to keepe them from all out-going, and receiuing of anye thing in. Upon the towres of the wal, he placed engines to shote darts & stones, and the walles were fully furnished with cast and shotte, and the Forts stoutly warded with Archers, and slingers. And beside this, he gaue order, y^a number of men shold be alwaies redy to signifie from one to another, what chanced, & that they of the Towers shold, in any lacke set vp a banner, where the thing was, and that the other shoulde followe the same.

And this was to know euery sorte of accident, but in such cases, as were

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were to be precisely and secretly declared, other wise he ordeined, that the message shoulde bee brought by mouth.

He deuided his armye into two partes, which was of the number of fortie thousande persons, one part kept the Walles, and the other seruued to fight abroade, of the which, twentie thousande were ordinarie, and twentie thousande in releyse. All these hadde their place appoynted, from the which they might not passe, but with lycence, and repayred to the same, at the sight of a token.

Of the other side the Numantines ceased not to assaulte the Warde, some-time on one side, and some-time on another, but the defence was so meruaylous and so sodeyne, and the multitude of Standerdes so great, and the number of menne so manye, which at the sounde of a Trompe, euen as it were in a moment, came to the wall & the noyse

C.ii. of

of the dromies so terrible, that many times the Numantines remained amazed. This enclosure, that compassed five mile and more, Scipio euery day and euery night, paced & went ouer in his owne person, to see what was done. The enemies being thus shut from al hope of reliefe, could not long continue.

Valiant enterprise of Ritogenes.

There was one Ritogenes, one of the chiefe of the Citie, who with fine companions and as many seruants and horses, in a darke night, passed from the Towne to the Trench, and with Ladders for the purpose scaled the same, taking the watch a sleepe, & with their devices coueyed over their horses, & went to the Citie of the Aruaceanes, and as humble suiters besought them to help the poore Numantines their kinsmen and neighbours. The Aruaceanes did them no hurte, but for feare, charged them to depart.

From thence they went to Lucia, a strong Citie, where the youth was enclined to fauour them: But the auncients

auncients sent word of it to Scipio, & he in the night went forth, and by breake of day, had compassed the Citie, and required the heades of the young men to be giuen him: they answered, that they were fledde and gone. He menaced to sacke their Towne, except they were deliuered. Wherefore for feare they brought them forth, to the number of foure hundred, whose handes Scipio cutte off, and went his way.

Punishment of vvilful & wilde yong heads.

The Numantines oppressed with the miserie of famine and penurie, sent five men to Scipio, to know what clemencie he would vse with them if they did render. The chiefe of the five stode greatly vpon his honour, and magnified the purpose of the Numantines, who so valyauntly had stood to the defence of their libertie, wyues, and children, and affirmed that it should be a thing couenient to the noble nature of Scipio, to take pittie of so noble a people. Wherefore (quoth he) receyue vs to thy mercye, with conuenient punishment, or come and

Hunger maketh the stoutest to stoupe.

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fight with vs, that we may dye like men.

Scipio, who knewe well ynough how it was with them, required that they should simply render themselves to his discretion, which aunswere when it was reported to the Numantines, like men madde and furious, they killed the v. messengers, as bring-ers of euil news: so fierce was their nature by continuall calamitie, not accustomed to obey.

The miserable & lamentable state of the Numantins.

And after they had spent all their beastes, and fedde vpon Lether suppled in water, last of all they fell to eating of deade mens flesh, whiche they either founde decayed or killed them selues, where vpon their nature was become like the nature that they tooke, and at length conquered with famine, and pestilence, they yealded to Scipio.

He commaunded them to bring forth all their armour, and come them-selues, into a place appoynted.

But they deferred the day, because some

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some desired to ende their lyues by famine, in the lybertie of their countrey.

Such hygge courage was in this lyttle Citie, that so many tymes had driuen the Romaines to make such accomde with them, as they neuer vydde, wyth anye other Statyons.

Euerie man knoweth what a Capitaine this Scipio was, that laye at the siege, with thre score thousand men, & yet they with their eight thousand, prouoked him many times to fight.

But surely hee was more experte than anye other Capitaine, and by his long experience in warres, knewe that it was a thing bootesse, and woulde not auayle, to fight and deale with such sauage people anye other waye, than to subdue them by hunger, which is remedillesse, and the onely thing, that coulde ouer-throwe the Numantines, as it didde in dede. They that

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that determined to dye in the space of thre dayes dispatched them-selues, some one way, and some an other.

Numantia
conquered
by Scipio.

The other came forth at the place appointed, all deformed and horrible to see, their bodies wer foule, and their haire long, their nayles ouergrown, and ful of filth, their garments ill favoured and worse favoured, and the whole feature of their body ugly and terrible, their countenaunce strange & fierce, their affections cruel & beastly, being by their dyet toured from the nature of men.

The Romaines were astonished at the sight, with meruaile at their disposition of bodye and minde, they considered the penury, the dolour, and the paine that they had take, they abhorred the remembrance of their feeding, being driven one to gnaw anothers flesh: their infected ayre, their perishing by hunger, their decay by sword, made the Romaines heauie in that their time of ioy. Scipio reserved some of them for the triumph, and selde the others,

This

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This capitaine that had ouerthrowne two mighty cities, and hard to be taken, reserved Carthage, that was so great, and had Empire both by sea and lande, and destroyed Numantia from the foundation, that was but little, and of smal receipte, which he did either because it was so expedient for the Romaines, or because he was a man of cruell nature to them whom he toke by force, or (as some men thinke) because he thought his glorie should growe by the quantitie of their affliction, and therefore he is called Africanus, and Numantinus of the calamities that he wrought these two cities. When he had divided the countrey of Numantia to the next cities, and quieted the suspected places, with payment of money, he went home by shippe.

After him came other capitaines and did no great feates, saving onely Didius, slew a xx. M. Aruaccanes, and made y Citizens of Termeto to leaue their strong situation, and dwell in the plaine. He also toke Colenda, ix. moneths

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Crueltie &
slashed of
Cicero.

moneths after he had beleaged it. And in one thing followed the cruelty of Lucullus, for he made a number of Celtiberians believe, that he would give them lands to inhabite, and appointed them to come to a place assigned with their wives and children. And when they were come in daede, he made his armie to kill them every mothers sonne. After him came Flaccus, and killed xx. th . of them, and at the cities of Belgida the people was disposed to rebell, and caused the Senators to consult what was best to be done, and because they were long so the could conclude, they set fire on the place and burned them all. After the which time there was no great a doe, till Q. Sertorius, a noble man of Rome, and of the faction of Cinna, made much a doe in Spaine against the Romaines, against whom Cecilius Metellus, and Gneus Pompeius were sent, and after that Sertorius was traiterously slayn by Perpenna, one of his owne sort: Pompey made an end of the warre, and slew Per-

penna

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penna. After him Caius Cæsar had somewhat adoe with Pompeies children, who were favoured in y^e country, and last of al Octavius Cæsar subdued them that disobeyed, and made an end of them. All the which things because they were done of the Romaines against Romaines, in the time of civil warre, they be declared in the booke appropriate to the same. And when the Emperour of Rome had the Lordship of all the world, and every land was at his commaundement, than Spaine was compelled to receive such government as he did appoint, which was president of iustice, and a capital of warre. And after the decline of the Romaine Empire, they recovered libertie, and grew into kingdoms, as other countries did.

FINIS.

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